

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE SQUABBLE OVER, AND THE SENATE TARIFF BILL WILL BE REPORTED.

MR. MILLS HAS HIS WAY ABOUT IT.

Mr. Cowles Very Indignant at the Delay in
Reporting His Tobacco Bill—The
River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—[Special.]—It is not secret about the house that Messrs. Mills, Breckinridge, of Arkansas, and McMillin have conquered in the ways and means committee room, and that their plan in regard to the disposition of the senate tariff bill will be adopted by the committee. Their plan is not to report back the internal revenue feature exclusively, but to attach it as much of the Mills bill as they can well get in, at the same time, the bill having the appearance of being a compromise measure. But they know this will not be accepted and that consequently if their plan is carried out no tariff legislation, whatever, can be enacted. A number of the leading democrats of the house, who realize the situation, are somewhat indignant. They know that no compromise further than the internal revenue feature, can be agreed upon, and they think that the democrats of the house should lose no time in passing the bill to repeal the tax on manufactured tobacco and thus reduce the revenues about \$30,000,000.

CONSULTING MR. RANDALL.

Today quite a number of democrats consulted Mr. Randall and impressed upon him the necessity of the appropriations committee reporting back the Cowles bill at once. They represented to Mr. Randall that it was perfectly evident the ways and means committee were working against the repeal of this tax, unless they could shove the Mills bill through as a whole. That they knew they couldn't do this, but were pretending to make the effort in order to retain their position as leaders of the house by defeating the Cowles bill.

Mr. Randall is, however, not inclined to take any action upon this bill in his committee—although he favors it—because he would be accused of antislavery the ways and means committee and would also be accused of attempting to make himself the leader of the democratic party.

MR. COWLES BECOMING IMPATIENT.

Mr. Cowles was very indignant today when he learned of the policy to be pursued by the ways and means committee. He talked with Mr. Randall and impressed upon him the necessity of reporting back his (Mr. Cowles') tobacco bill. Mr. Randall told him he favored the bill, but that he did not desire to press it for a vote in the committee room, and would prefer that the ways and means committee were working against the repeal of this tax, unless they could shove the Mills bill through as a whole.

In speaking of the matter to-night, Mr. Cowles said:

"It is absurd to suppose that any tariff legislation can be accomplished at this session. There are but twenty-four legislative days left. The last five of those are, under the rules, suspension days, and each Monday is set apart for a certain order of prescribed business, leaving but fifteen days in which to do general work. The expression in some of the papers that the ways and means committee intend to bring in a compromise bill, and with the hope of passing it, is all bosh. The only chance for any reduction in the revenue, and at the same time giving the people relief from the burden of taxation and the most vexatious and intermeddling portion of our tax laws, was for the appropriations committee to have reported promptly my bill, which is nothing more than what the ways and means committee approved at its last session and pressed it before Congress and the people.

THE PLEA OF PARLIAMENTARY COURTESY.

Is a very weak one when a large majority of the representatives of the people are demanding the right and opportunity to vote upon the measure, and whilst the ways and means committee are throwing themselves back upon their dignity, and saying that the vote by which the bill was referred to the appropriations committee was as much as to say that the house did not expect them to act, and that it did desire the appropriations committee to act.

It is three weeks since I introduced this bill, and the house on an "aye and nay" vote by a majority of thirty-five voted to refer the bill to the appropriations committee, and those who do not wish success are saying that I have but jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. I thought, and still think, that the committee will act; but a child may understand that it is high time that the bill was on the calendar if any result is to be accomplished, and that is what I most earnestly desire. If a majority of the committee refuse to join in a favorable report let them report it adversely, and a majority report can be made, which the house can adopt and pass the bill.

THINKS THE HOUSE WOULD PASS IT.

"With the lights before me and the lights of the last campaign behind me, I think it is the most stupendous stupidity for the democratic party not to seize the first opportunity to repeal the tobacco tax and give to the people the relief contained in these provisions of the Mills bill and I am satisfied that if giving the opportunity it will meet with strong approval from both sides of the house. As I said before, it is now three weeks since I made the motion and had the bill referred to the appropriations committee, and those who do not wish success are saying that I have but jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. I thought, and still think, that the committee will act; but a child may understand that it is high time that the bill was on the calendar if any result is to be accomplished, and that is what I most earnestly desire. If a majority of the committee refuse to join in a favorable report let them report it adversely, and a majority report can be made, which the house can adopt and pass the bill.

THE UNION PACIFIC FUNDING BILL.

The Union Pacific funding bill was then taken up and its consideration occupied the remainder of the afternoon session, the reading of the bill and the report upon it consuming considerable time.

The question pending is the motion by Mr. Mitchell to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee to include legislation in reference to the Central Pacific railroad company.

A conference was ordered on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill and Messrs. Hale, Allison and Cockrell were appointed conferees of the part of the senate.

The senate adjourned.

FILIBUSTERING AGAIN.

Nothing Done Under a Suspension of the Rules.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The speaker having proceeded to call the states for the introduction and reference of bills filibustering was inaugurated in the house by Mr. Payson, of Connecticut, who, to the clear surprise of all, demanded the reading of a long printed bill to establish a court of appeals. His opposition is directed to the Union Pacific funding bill, and upon his desk rests a stack of bills, the reading of which will consume the entire day unless he is given assurance that no effort will be made to press that measure under a suspension of the rules.

READING LONG BILLS.

The court of appeals bill having been duly read and referred Mr. Payson brought forward for reading and reference the bankrupt bill which, owing to its length, is the favorite weapon of the filibusters who desire to kill two of these remain in the present session, the tactics pursued today by the filibusters, demonstrates clearly that they will allow no business to be transacted on the two remaining days. There are four bills of general importance which their supporters are trying to pass under a suspension of the rules, and to each of these there is a formidable and determined opposition. Anderson and Payson will not permit the consideration of the Pacific funding bill, and the house on an "aye and nay" vote by a majority of thirty-five voted to refer the bill to the appropriations committee, and those who do not wish success are saying that I have but jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. I thought, and still think, that the committee will act; but a child may understand that it is high time that the bill was on the calendar if any result is to be accomplished, and that is what I most earnestly desire. If a majority of the committee refuse to join in a favorable report let them report it adversely, and a majority report can be made, which the house can adopt and pass the bill.

BAD PROSPECT FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The river and harbor bill is dead. Its supporters have about given up all hope of its passage at this session. The bill could only come up on suspension Mondays, and as but two of these remain in the present session, the tactics pursued today by the filibusters, demonstrates clearly that they will allow no business to be transacted on the two remaining days. There are four bills of general importance which their supporters are trying to pass under a suspension of the rules, and to each of these there is a formidable and determined opposition. Anderson and Payson will not permit the consideration of the Pacific funding bill, and the house on an "aye and nay" vote by a majority of thirty-five voted to refer the bill to the appropriations committee, and those who do not wish success are saying that I have but jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. I thought, and still think, that the committee will act; but a child may understand that it is high time that the bill was on the calendar if any result is to be accomplished, and that is what I most earnestly desire. If a majority of the committee refuse to join in a favorable report let them report it adversely, and a majority report can be made, which the house can adopt and pass the bill.

E. W. B.

Funeral of Dr. W. B.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—The funeral of Dr. A. T. Mann was largely attended at St. John's church this afternoon.

WISHERS ANOTHER TREATY.

Bismarck's Communication Received by Secretary Bayard.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Count Von Arco, German minister, called at the state department this afternoon and had a conference with Secretary Bayard in regard to Samoa affairs. He informed the secretary that he had received a communication from Bismarck to the effect that the German government proposes the resumption at Berlin of the consultations which took place in Washington between representatives of Germany, Great Britain and the United States in 1887 on the subject of Samoa. The above information was furnished to the press by Secretary Bayard, with the statement that it was all he would say on the subject at present. It was, therefore, impossible to obtain today the full text of Bismarck's communication. It is probable, however, that it will be transmitted to Congress tomorrow, next day, with Secretary Bayard's views on the subject.

THE SAMOA AMENDMENT.

It Goes Into Conference With the Other Amendments.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The house committee on foreign affairs today decided to recommend non-concurrence in and a conference on the senate amendments to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. A number of these amendments met with favor, but the committee resolved to adopt the course above outlined as best calculated to secure speedy action on the bill. The amendment appropriating \$200,000 for Samoa was adopted with unanimous approval, but will be allowed to go with other amendments into the conference. In the case of the amendment appropriating \$100,000 for the establishment of a naval station at Pago Pago, Samoa, it was held that the paragraph reciting the charges by Stephen A. Hackworth and others that they had been driven from their homes in Washington county, Texas, and that Alfred Jones, Shadrach Fielder and Stewart Jones had been killed as the result of the determination by Lukluk to deprive a majority of the voters of the county, republican in politics, from the control of its affairs. It was further alleged that to carry out this repressive policy, the ballot box at several precincts in Washington county, Texas, were destroyed after the election of November 2d, 1888. Other amendments from the testimony given before the investigating committee are set forth in the report.

THE FIRST CONCLUSION that the committee reaches is that the averments of petitioners as to their situation in their homes in Texas and the occasion of their being compelled to flee from them, are, in substance and effect, sustained. The committee, however, finds that the names of over forty-five such voters, Alexander of Fiume, are present to obtain the names of over forty-five such voters. Alexander was frightened into discontinuing his work, and accordingly John M. Clayton, who is engaged in a responsible church, engaged in the work of such precautions against the stealthy assassin, and believing that his opponent, Mr. Breckinridge, who was aware of the condition of his home, would be willing to restrain his partisans.

THE LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION TICKET, and in that interest, with a motive to discourage and suppress the republican vote there, and to colored republican voters being unwilling to expose themselves to the fate which was visited upon the colored judges of election at Chapel Hill in 1888. At Flevley's polls Dewey Bolton, who headed the raiding party that entered the polling precinct in disguise for the purpose of destroying the ballot box, was shot and killed. Alfred Jones, who, in the report, was persuaded to go the next day and care for the body, and in doing this became witness to the fact that Bolton had been disguised, and was killed while upon an unlawful errand. To get rid of his testimony he was taken out and hanged. Fielder and the other Jones were taken from Brennan jail and released by a timely reason.

The North German Gazette tonight makes allusion to Mr. Pendleton's being unable. This is construed as indication that the appointment of a new American minister is desirable.

The North German Gazette says:

"America obtained the right to establish a coaling station at Pago Pago Does Not Suit Them.

BERLIN, February 4.—Commenting upon the action of the United States senate in voting a credit for a coaling station at Pago Pago, a National Zeitung says:

"America obtained the right to establish a coaling station from Malicino, but she did not take advantage of the privilege within the specified time. The establishment of a station now would appear to be an American protest against German foreign policy."

The North German Gazette tonight makes allusion to Mr. Pendleton's being unable. This is construed as indication that the appointment of a new American minister is desirable.

Even if there is no reason to justify the statement of Secretary Bayard, it is evident that the latter, it is true, has made no effort whatever to the German government. On account of ill health Mr. Pendleton has not called the foreign office for many days and has remained in Berlin, some critics say, he has no desire to be the bearer of any official communication whatever from his government about the Samoa matter. We should not be astonished if next month, when General Harrison enters office, somebody else will be appointed to represent America here.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

Report of the Investigating Committee Sent to the Senate—The Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—In the senate, Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and the house joint resolution for the payment of the legal representatives of James B. Eads, and gave permission that he would tomorrow call for a vote, whatever he would do.

Mr. Evans reported the testimony taken in the Texas election investigation with a resolution directing the committee on privileges and elections to revise carefully the existing laws regulating the election of members of congress with a view of making more complete protection and the exercise of the elective franchise and for the punishment of offenses against it. The testimony was ordered printed and the resolution was placed on the calendar.

THE TRUST CRUSHING BILL.

The senate then resumed consideration of the bill "to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production."

Mr. Jones of Arkansas, made an argument in support of the bill.

Mr. George contended that the bill would apply to temperance societies, whose object was to break up trade in liquors, and to禁酒会, and that it would be unconstitutional.

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RESULT OF INQUIRY

INTO ALLEGED OUTRAGES IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, TEXAS.

REPORT SUBMITTED IN THE SENATE

The Conclusions Reached by the Committee

—The Assassination of John M. Clayton

—Statement by His Brothers.

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THE MURDER OF CLAYTON.

His Brothers Publish a Long Statement About the Affair.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., February 4.—General Powell Clayton and Judge Clayton, brothers of John M. Clayton, who was assassinated on the night of January 29th, have furnished, over their own signatures, a long statement in order that the public may fully understand the circumstances leading up to and culminating in the assassination of John M. Clayton.

They say that all agree that this was a political assassination, and they, therefore, find it necessary to refer to the political conditions and circumstances surrounding it.

We do this in no partisan spirit, but only that justice may be done to the memory of our brother, and that a knowledge of the facts which led to his assassination may induce the people of this state to correct the evils from which this and other great crimes have sprung, and that, however sad the circumstances leading up to his martyrdom may result in good to the people of the United States.

They then describe the disturbed condition prevailing in Conway county prior to the election in which one other prominent republican lost his life, intimidation practiced upon republican voters from the control of its affairs. It was further alleged that to carry out this repressive policy, the ballot box at several precincts in Washington county, Texas, were destroyed after the election of November 2d, 1888.

Leaders of the opposition ticket, together with many others in different parts of his district, (Clayton) felt it his duty to instigate.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]

The colored republicans of Alabama are going to have a share of the federal offices in this state under Harrison or know the reason why.

They are thoroughly aroused and have prepared to take organize and act in the matter.

About twenty-five of the leading colored republicans in the state will go to Washington immediately after the inauguration of Harrison, and they say if they find it necessary they will call on the president in a body and present their claims. They claim that certain colored republicans are carefully arranging to divide all the offices in the state among themselves, leaving the negroes out entirely. R. A. Moses, chairman of the republican state executive committee, has been in Washington for two weeks and the colored applicants for offices are afraid he is working against them.

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PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
The Daily (including Sunday)..... \$10.00
The Sunday (20 or 24 Pages)..... 2.00
The Weekly (12 Pages)..... 1.25
All Editions sent Postpaid.
 VOLUNTEER contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price excepted.
Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS.

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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 5, 1889.

A COMPROMISE TARIFF BILL.

It is encouraging to observe that the democratic press is uniting in urging the democratic house to agree to a compromise tariff bill embodying the features common to both the house bill and the senate substitute.

The Constitution has strongly urged such action, and will continue to do so as long as there is a chance for the democratic majority in the house to carry out the obligation of the party to bring about a reduction of the surplus. Some of the Georgia journals which have been conspicuous in advocating the Watters' run-over-or-be-run-over policy, with well known result, took a different position and attempted to show that a majority of the democratic members of the ways and means committee had been misrepresented by THE CONSTITUTION in the statement that they favored a compromise bill. It is gratifying to observe, however, that these papers are now getting in line with THE CONSTITUTION, and are awakening, even at the eleventh hour, to the gravity of the situation which now confronts the party.

There is less than a month in which the democracy must, if true to its pledges, reduce the surplus. There is but one possible way left to do it, and that is by the democrats of the house uniting on the policy agreed upon by the democratic majority of the ways and means committee, which, if adopted, will put the democrats on record as having made a faithful effort to reduce the surplus. If the republican senate is unwilling to accept the terms of the compromise, that party would not only be put in the attitude of obstructing legislation, which it admits is needed, but it would thus attest its insincerity.

An agreement to the features common to both bills will bring about a reduction of the surplus approximating \$40,000,000. It will take away from the republicans the cause to which will otherwise be assigned for the calling of an extra session of congress. It will repeat the tobacco tax and thus strengthen the democracy in the states which are demanding, and which have been promised, the repeal of this tax. It will put on the free list those articles which both republicans and democrats have agreed should be placed. It will lessen the invitation for extravagance by a republican administration. But above all, it will be the means by which the democratic party will be enabled to redeem its solemn pledge to reduce the surplus by reforming the tariff.

The Macon Telegraph well says:

Extravagance in appropriations and the demoralization of public opinion which arises therefrom are consequences of an excessive revenue, and if the country can be saved from them on the eve of a republican administration by a wise compromise, the compromise should be made.

God bless you, esteemed contemporary, for these words. You begin to realize the peril of the party. Stick to THE CONSTITUTION and it will lead you out of the woods!

The news of the serious illness of Mr. Richard Peters will be read with deep and universal sorrow. Perhaps no man in the city represents in himself so much of the history of Atlanta—its best purposes, its best progress—as this wise and distinguished veteran. There will be many a prayer today that he will be spared for many years yet to the people and the city he has loved so long and well.

Pessimistic and Foolish.

Denn Platt, who is a little cranky, despises the fact that he is a brilliant man, quotes approvingly the following utterance of Chief Justice Chase:

"The wicked men are not in the penitentiary, they are not in the churches. The criminals we convict are not wicked; they are simply weak—weak in character and weak in intellect. The men from whom society suffers are not only scoundrels, calculating creatures who not only know their way around the church and deceive others as they do themselves and hope to deceive the almighty."

This is too broad a generalization, and it is not true. If the chief justice had believed what he said he would have chosen jail birds for his friends, and shunned church members, because simple weakness would not have been as detectable in his eyes as cold, selfish wickedness. He did not believe it, and all his life showed by his actions that he looked for good men in the churches, and bad men in the penitentiaries.

Great men sometimes say foolish things, and unfortunately their words are quoted when they should be forgotten. Denn Platt is not doing either the dead or the living a service by airing this scrap of pessimism.

BOSTON is inclined to boast on the fact that it is a pile center. It has been so for many years. During his last years Emerson found so many piles in his immediate neighborhood that he was compelled to eat them for breakfast.

We observe that a northern exchange claims that Bismarck has "wilted." He is no doubt alarmed at the remarkable lack of backbone displayed by the United States. He can't understand it and he thinks a trap is set for him.

The Most Attractive Field.

The south is entering upon an era of rapid and marvellous development.

Everywhere in the north the eyes of capitalists and men of enterprise are fixed upon this region. Early during the present week a party of gentlemen, representing railroads,金融 and manufacturing interests will leave New York for an extended tour of investigation through the south. President Norton, of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, will head the party, and among his guests will be Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

But our material development is not the

only thing that attracts the outside world. Within the next few days a number of distinguished northern literary men will visit the leading cities of the south, it is said, for the purpose of selecting the most promising location for a new southern magazine to be started in the spring. It is proposed to establish a periodical that will be to the south what Harper's and the Century are to the north. The venture will be backed by ample capital and the best southern writers will be engaged to aid the enterprise. It is thought that the point of publication will be Richmond, Nashville, Atlanta or New Orleans.

So it will be seen that the new invaders of the south propose to cover the field. They are going to tear out the bowels of our mountains, and tame our roaring rivers into many factors of industry. They are going to summon our workers of every class—the tillers of the soil, and the knights of the quill, to help them in their work.

We could not avoid this coming rush if we would. If we do not fall in with it our industries will be owned by new comers, and our books will be written by strangers. The thing for us to do is to welcome this new element of progress, guide it aright, and profit by it. We are ready for anything that is substantially good, whether it be a new rat trap or a railroad—a new mill or a magazine.

The one great danger of the modern elevator is that it is never running.

THE AMERICAN seems to have an idea that Nashville is as much of an intellectual center as Atlanta. There is no earthly reason why any of our neighbors should be putting on airs in this way. There is no intellect so grand and so lofty as that which eats pot liquor and dumplings for dinner and fried collards for supper. There are no specks on Atlanta as an intellectual center.

UNCLE BISMARCK threatens to apologize to somebody. About this time the Sams should watch out.

"Free Whisky."

George Alfred Townsend, the well-known newspaper correspondent, discussing in a broad way the internal revenue system, alludes to what he calls "the moral argument against free whisky," and charges the temperance element with bringing it forward.

There is no doubt that Mr. Townsend does injustice to both the argument and the temperance people. In the first place, the argument which declares that the federal tax prevents whisky from being free has nothing moral about it. It is a stupendous piece of dishonesty invented by the distillers and the small politicians who walk arm-in-arm with them. Of course there are editors who use it as an argument without understanding or appreciating the hypocrisy on which it is based. They employ the argument at random and they are to be excused; but what is to be thought of a professsed statesman pretending to be a democrat, who insists not only that the federal tax prevents whisky from being free, but that the internal revenue system, infamous as it is, is an affair to be upheld by the democratic party?

As to the "moral argument against free whisky," it should be said that the temperance people take no stock in it whatever. They thoroughly understand its meaning, and they well know the intentions of those who employ it. We undertake to say that Mr. Townsend would find few temperance organizations in this country ignorant enough to be deceived, or even impressed, by the "moral argument against free whisky." The temperance people have been charged with fanaticism, but they have never been accused of ignorance, and they know perfectly well (and have made their knowledge public in an authoritative way) that a federal tax which legalizes the manufacture of whisky in all parts of the country, operates likewise as a premium on illicit distilling and on poisonous adulteration.

The federal tax is ninety cents a gallon; it is in reality a reward offered for the production of moonshine whisky and for the sale of poisonous adulterations. Wherever whisky is sold it can be bought for five cents a drink, and human ingenuity could not make it cheaper or freer than this.

But beyond and above all this, in its infamous operations, is the machinery of the law under which the tax is collected. To attempt to make this democratic would be an outrage on the memory of Thomas Jefferson, whose first efforts as president were directed to destroying an excise system established and warmly supported by the federal party. And yet this attempt has been made, and is making, and at the bottom of it is the whisky distillers with millions of dollars in their pockets and their warehouses full of the fiery liquid. They are going around disguised as democrats and temperance men, yelling that to take off the excise tax will make whisky free.

We are sorry indeed for any democrat who is deceived by this sort of thing into renouncing the democratic principle of opposition to excise taxes.

THE Piedmont region is the finest and fairest on earth. What it is, what it has done and what it proposes to do may be seen at the exposition in Atlanta next fall.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

HERE IS AN EASY AND SENSIBLE METHOD OF PRACTICAL CLOUSE. Several of Bismarck's distinguished citizens are in the habit of taking a walk every day. Mr. J. B. Face, the millionaire banker, takes long strolls in the suburbs. The newspaper men also are good pedestrians, and would be able to hold their own in a walking match. The beauty about this kind of exercise is that it does not cost a cent, and human ingenuity could not bring about a better chance of being talked about than ninety-nine out of a hundred writers.

BY THE TIME the newspapers get through with the late Austrian crown prince he won't have a shred of character left. It was bad enough to say that he was killed, or committed suicide, because he had ruined a princess, but it is stated that he was very drunk on the night of his death. The royal youngsters of Europe appear to have the morals of

TALKED ABOUT TOWN.

Here is a scoop. Two full fledged tickets for places in the Atlanta postoffice.

It is understood that the applicants will be as follows:

First ticket—Professor Chase, white, postmaster; H. H. Williams, colored, assistant postmaster; Smith W. Easley, colored, money order clerk; C. C. Wimbish, colored, superintendent of carriers; Lucius Wimby, colored, superintendent of registry department; Miss Cole, colored, stamp clerk; Jackson M. Cole, colored, general store clerk.

Second ticket—Lewis, postmaster; H. W. Williams, assistant postmaster; C. M. D. Brown, white, money order clerk; Smith W. Easley, assistant money order clerk; C. C. Wimbish, superintendent of carriers; E. M. Van Pelt, white, superintendent of registry department; Miss Cole, stamp clerk; Jackson McIlvane, general delivery clerk.

Thus it goes. Will any or all of them make it?

These are the two elections.

Atlanta's First Week of Opera Was Brilliantly Launched Last Evening by "Rose of Castile"—It Was a Decided Society Event.

THE OPERATIC FESTIVAL BRILLIANTLY INAUGURATED.

A TALK WITH LITTLE EMMA.

Atlanta's First Week of Opera Was Brilliantly Launched Last Evening by "Rose of Castile"—It Was a Decided Society Event.

Yester evening a little woman, gowned in shimmering with a face whose lines were worn by the constant flow of tears, sat in her room at the Kimball. In the evening the same woman stood, the embodiment of sunlight and laughter, a brilliant star shining against the dark ground of a sorrowful life.

This woman of tears and laughter, was Emma Abbott and she greeted a representative of THE CONSTITUTION with a broad magnetic hand clasp and a smile divinely sweet, divine.

"I have little to tell," she said, sitting down and lifting her sorrowful eyes to my face. "The anguish and painful excitement I have passed through during the last few months would kill me or lose me my reason, I believe, if I had not had to work so hard. It was terrible at first. I thought it would drive me mad—this going back to the old life and the old songs, with its triumphs and applause. What was the applause to me when my heart was breaking?"

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THE MAYOR'S SHARP TALK
CAUSES MR. THOMPSON TO SEND IN A RESIGNATION.

AN ADDRESS FULL OF GOOD SENSE.

The General Council Meets in Regular Session—A Fight on the Dealers in Second-Hand Clothing—The Street Work Produces a Long Debate—The Tax Committee Send in a Paper—The Market House Question.

Major Glenn is getting there with both feet. Immediately after Clerk Goldsmith had completed the roll-call in the general council yesterday afternoon, the mayor, with a paper in his hand, arose saying:

Members of the General Council: I conceive it to be my duty to call your attention to such matters in the city government as need investigation or require a remedy. I have mentioned some time ago an examination of the pending bill in the relief department, and I am afraid that the city's charter is dispensed extravagantly and without judgment. An examination by your body demonstrates that I am correct, some change should be made at once in that department. As an illustration of what I mean I will mention the fact that the total number of burials in the city during the month of January was one hundred and twenty-five (125), and of this number the city was charged with the expense of one hundred and twenty-four (124). There are about four dollars each. This sounds incredible, and yet these figures are reported to me as correct. The per cent which the paupers bear to the self-supporting people of this city is very small—not more than two or three per cent—and the number of pauper burials should be somewhere nearer that proportion. I do not mean by what I have stated to reflect at all upon the relief committee. It is impossible for any committee to do more than they do in the discharge of their duty, and I know that they are as anxious as any of us to have the relief fund judiciously expended.

On February 3 a your predecessors passed an ordinance providing for the election of a fifth captain of police and a third stationhouse keeper. I am convinced that neither is necessary, and I recommend that you repeal that ordinance. The police commissioners have no more to do than to see that we have the best possible protection, and should have it. We have had the exposition it was impossible to get to the grounds over those streets.

"I am reliably informed," said Mr. Woodward, "that a street railroad is to be built over one of the streets. But if all that work is passed up, then we have the money to do this."

"After I caused this investigation," said Mr. Morris, "I did not do so with any thought of discrimination, and I now move to adopt that report."

The report was adopted.

"In obedience to a resolution," said Mr. Middlebrooks, "to investigate the exemption of certain properties, we beg leave to report:

1. That the three Atlanta University school buildings, including the new building, the technological building, belonging to the same, and one acre of land be exempted, and that all the other property be taxed.

2. That the store part of the Gate City Guard corner Peachtree and James streets, be taxed.

3. That the Church of our Father, Professor T. A. F. Morris, corner Peachtree and Church streets, be taxed.

4. That the store part of the Young Men's Library association, on Decatur street, be taxed.

5. That the store part of the Young Men's Christian association, corner Wheat and Pryor streets, be taxed.

6. That the Southern Medical college, Edgewood avenue, corner Peachtree, be taxed.

7. That Fry street hotel on Ivy street be taxed.

8. That the Atlanta Medical college corner Butler and Jenkins streets be taxed.

9. That the Atlanta Gas Light company corner Elliott and Thurman streets be taxed unless they have an exemption which has not yet expired.

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12. That the American Baptist Home Missionary society, Leonard street, be exempted from the tax on the buildings, and allowed to receive to excess four acres vacant around the same, running up to Leonard street; that the other property improved and vacant be taxed, but 3 acres, Elliott and Thurman streets, be exempted.

13. That the Benevolent Home, Waverly Place, be exempted.

14. That the Atlanta cotton mill, Marietta street, be taxed unless they have an exemption which has not yet expired.

15. That the Winship Machine company be taxed unless they have an exemption which has not yet expired.

16. That the Elias Hahn Southern Agricultural works be taxed unless they have an exemption which has not yet expired.

17. That the Fulton Spinning company be taxed unless they have an exemption which has not yet expired.

18. That the Baldwin Female Institute, on Peachtree street, be taxed unless they have an exemption which has not yet expired.

19. That the Atlanta Congress company be taxed unless they have an exemption which has not yet expired.

20. That the Atlanta Street Railroad company have an exemption on railroad, rolling and live stock, except as to new lines, constructed since 1877, unless they have an exemption which has not yet expired.

21. That the City Street railroad be taxed unless it has an exemption which has not yet expired.

22. That no property of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad be exempt except that used in carrying on their usual and ordinary business.

23. That the Morris Brown college on Boulevard and Houston be exempted on the brick school-building and two acres of ground fronting on the Boulevard, and the building in the rear.

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NEW AND EXQUISITE

Designs in gentlemen's SCARFS and TIEs for evening wear. The Latest novelties. Freeman & Crankshaw, Jewelers.

44 MARIETTA ST.

We are glad to say our trade is growing, and growing fast; but we want more. Perhaps you have not been in to see us yet. Why not? We keep only good goods. We tell a customer just what he is buying and charge him no more than an article is worth. Does this plan of doing business suit you? If so, let us have your trade.

J.R. Watts & Co.,
Jewelers and Opticians,
OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE.

C. W. Adair—Real Estate

I have for sale a 3 room 2-story brick residence, with bath room, choice pantries, water, gas and sewer connected—all complete. Every room beautifully papered. Has servant's room, stable, carriage and coal room. A gem—South Plyor street, corner of city. An excellent model of architectural design. It has every conceivable comfort, and is perfect taste for a home.

Also, a most complete, thoroughly finished 2-story brick residence fronting on Peachtree street, in center of city. An excellent model of architectural design. It has every conceivable comfort, and is perfect taste for a home.

Also, a large lot, 100x250, with grove, residence magnificently constructed, water, gas and sewerage; fronts on Peachtree street. One of the most desirable lots in the market.

Also, 50 acres of land at 1 mile post on Georgia R.R., 3 room house, wind mill, barns, orchards, vineyard, garden, etc. House and land \$1,500.00. Will sell mules, wagons, farming implements, seven Jersey cows, bull, (registered). Will close out entire plant at a great bargain. Determined to sell.

Also, a few lots in every part of the city.

10 beautiful lots on Smith street, paved street and sidewalks.

Also, a few lots on the Boulevard, all lay well.

If I am ready at any time to conduct auction sales for administrators, executors, guardians or private parties, G. W. ADAIR,

5 Kimball House, Wall street.

**POSTEL'S
"ELEGANT!"**

PURE GOODS ONLY

The largely increased sales of "ELEGANT" in the city and towns adjacent to Atlanta evidence the fact that our southern people appreciate a good flour and that they want the best. And we are shipping "ELEGANT" as far south as Albany and west to Birmingham, Ala., and Mobile, and to New Orleans. It is a food of a question of daily importance to every man, woman and child in the country. POSTEL'S "ELEGANT" is pure and as white as pure flour can be made. It is all made from selected wheat. There is no equal in this market, and we do not believe it can be surpassed in any market in the world.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL BY

I. S. MITCHELL, 142 Whitehall street.

L. D. LOWE, 137 Whitehall street.

W. M. MIDDLEBROOKS,

361 West Peters street.

STEWART & RICE, 15 Decatur.

JAMES S. BOYD, 98 Peachtree.

PIKE & SAXE,

corner Hunter and Washington streets.

A. L. HOLBROOK & CO., 77 Peachtree.

A. E. ROBINSON, 100 Peachtree.

J. R. HILL, 73 Grant street.

R. H. CALDWELL, West End.

JOHN R. MEIJL, Edgewood.

BRUNNER & BROWDER

Successors to Jno. N. Dunn & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Weather Report.

INDICATIONS:

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Indications for Georgia:

Fair; warmer, and southerly winds.

WIND. W. W.

FAIR

WARN

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FAIR

WARN